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Review

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'Tutorial' series. It is marked by the same features as the section containing Bks. I-IV. It contains useful sets of exercises, hints to students, and summaries of results.

Solid Geometry. By DR. F. HOCEVAR. Translated and adapted by C. DODFREY, M.A., and E. A. PRICE, B.A. Pp. vi., 80. 1903. (A. & C. Black.)

We congratulate the adapters on the opportune appearance of this excellent treatise, for which we have nothing but praise. It contains a systematic and adequate treatment of the Solid Angle, Prism, Cylinder, Pyramid, Cone, Sphere, and Regular Polyhedra. The design and execution of the diagrams are quite equal to those of the American treatises which we have previously had occasion to single out for praise in this respect. Excellent sets of practical and suggestive exercises are given. Some terms which, though not altogether new, have been unusual in text-books, are advantageously introduced, *e.g.* 'skew,' 'net,' 'cap,' and Mr. Hayward's 'cuboid.' Answers to the numerical exercises and a comprehensive index are also provided.

Practical Plane and Solid Geometry. By J. HARRISON, M.I.M.E. Pp. xiii., 250. (Macmillan & Co.)

This seems to deserve thoroughly the recommendation given to it by Professor PERRY in an introductory note. The author seems to have realised his aim—to present and develop the subject-matter in such a way that the reader not only acquires a knowledge of geometrical principles, but is trained so as to be able to put his knowledge to practical use. We find our own high opinion of it confirmed by one experienced in the practical applications of the principles explained.

E. M. LANGLEY.

Leçons Élémentaires sur la théorie des Fonctions Analytiques. Première partie. Chapitres I. à V. By EDOUARD A. FOUET. Pp. 330. (Gautier-Villars.)

The general idea of this work, as far as can be gathered from the five chapters before us, is the development of the theory of Functions on the lines of both CAUCHY and WEIERSTRASS. The author's fundamental position is "the idea of number and the notion of function are at the basis of Analysis." Starting from this position a detailed introduction is devoted to the discussion and explanation of the ideas of numbers and of function. This introduction is furnished with very full references, but in spite of this there is a suggestion of superficiality in the treatment of aggregate theory, and we think that many of the footnotes might have been with advantage incorporated in the text. The part of the introduction concerned with the general concept of function, on the other hand, is developed in a very pleasing manner. The exposition of the idea of continuity and of the nature of analytic functions also leaves little to be desired. Chapter I. is concerned with the general properties of analytic functions, and contains an interesting section on algebraic functions. In the two succeeding chapters the general properties of series are discussed. Particular mention may be made of the section on trigonometric series, and of that on the series connected with elliptic functions, both of which are written in very attractive style.

The remainder of the book consists of two chapters, one on the integral theory as developed by CAUCHY, the other being an *exposé* of the subject from the WEIERSTRASSIAN point of view.

On the whole, the book, though parts of it are written in pleasing style, appears to contain very little new information, and does not seem to supply any want.

J. E. WRIGHT.

The Slide Rule. By R. G. BLAINE. 2nd edition. Pp. xii., 152. 1903. (E. & F. Spon.)

This little treatise forms an excellent introduction for the student who is endeavouring to master the intricacies of the Slide Rule. Great stress is laid on contracted methods of calculation at the outset, before proceeding to explain the theory of logarithms or the use of the rule itself. Not the least attractive feature to the student is the collection of examples illustrating the various applications of an instrument which is coming more and more into general use.